WEST Search History

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DATE: Friday, April 02, 2004

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		DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L1	6544741.pn.	2
☐	L2	liang-Z$.in. and randomized core	0
☐	L3	liang-Z$.in. and randomized	5
☐	L4	0465219.pn. or 6458539.pn.	4
☐	L5	(blocker near primer) or (blocking near primer)	140
☐	L6	L5 and (oligonucleotide nea$3 librar&)	0
☐	L7	L5 and (oligonucleotide same librar&)	0
☐	L8	L5 and (librar&)	0
☐	L9	l5 and random$	68
☐	L10	64423493.pn.	0
☐	L11	66423493.pn.	0
☐	L12	6423493.pn.	2
☐	L13	779290	13
☐	L14	studier-W$.in.	0
☐	L15	Studier-W$	0

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

First Hit

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L9: Entry 68 of 68 File: DWPI Mar 20, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-141670
DERWENT-WEEK: 199615

TITLE: Synthesising target nucleic acid sequences using specific oligo:nucleotide primer - and additional blocking or enhancing oligo:nucleotide primer to reduce non-specific priming or to produce extension prod. of known size

Basic Abstract Text (3):
ADVANTAGE - Blocking primers prevent misannealing of specific primers to template sequences with which they are not exactly complementary. They also prevent annealing of oligonucleotide sequences produced in template repair processes from themselves acting as primers. A ddNTP at the 3'-end of the random or specific blocking primers prevents extension reactions. Enhancing reactions are performed using two primers for each nucleic acid strand. The primer closest to the 5'-end of the TNA may be extended whereas the primer closest to the 3'-end of the TNA (specific enhancing primer) has a ddNTP at its 3'-end and thus cannot act as an initiator of nucleic acid extension. The method produces extension prods. of known size.

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 6 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT/ISI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-00412 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Identification of biologically active DNA sequences; by oligonucleotide expression in host cell; application in e.g. Escherichia coli new tetracycline-resistance gene promoter, beta-lactamase gene active site identification
AUTHOR: Horwitz M S; Loeb L A
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Univ.Washington
LOCATION: Seattle, WA, USA.
PATENT INFO: US 5824469 20 Oct 1998
APPLICATION INFO: US 1994-316415 30 Sep 1994
PRIORITY INFO: US 1994-361415 30 Sep 1994
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 1998-582545 [49]
AN 1999-00412 BIOTECHDS
AB A method of obtaining an oligonucleotide that confers a predetermined biological function, regulation of expression or a biological activity of a protein, on a cell is new. This occurs by: cloning a heterogenous pool of oligonucleotides into an expression vector, where the cloned oligonucleotides are transcribed or act as regulatory sequences; introducing a random sample of the cloned oligonucleotides into a population of cells that do not exhibit the predetermined function; biologically selecting a subpopulation of cells exhibiting the predetermined function and then isolating the **central sequence** conferring this function. Also claimed are methods where the heterogenous pool of oligonucleotides contains oligonucleotides of specified length (54 bp or less) and composition. The process is used for e.g. identifying new forms of the Escherichia coli tetracycline-resistance gene promoter and the active site of the beta-lactamase (EC-3.5.2.6) gene. (24pp)

Generation of amplifiable genome-specific oligonucleotide probes and **libraries**.

AUTHOR: **Brukner Ivan; Tremblay Guy A; Paquin Bruno**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Universite de Montreal, Quebec, Canada.. ibrukner@hotmail.com

SOURCE: BioTechniques, (2002 Oct) 33 (4) 874-6, 878, 880 passim. Journal code: 8306785. ISSN: 0736-6205.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200303
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Last Updated on STN: 20030327
Entered Medline: 20030326

AB Here we describe a process for the generation of **oligonucleotide libraries** representative of a given nucleic acid. Starting from at random pool of DNA oligonucleotides, the technique selects only those that hybridize to the nucleic acid template. This selection yields a highly specific **library** that represents an oligonucleotide image of the chosen template. The novel quality of this approach is the generation of amplifiable oligonucleotide probes that are of unique length and are easily subjected to differential selection. Here we apply this technique to produce different genomic **oligonucleotide libraries** and show that these genomic **oligonucleotide libraries** do not cross-hybridize. Differential selection of these genomic **oligonucleotide libraries** produces oligonucleotides that can be used in the identification, characterzation, and isolation of nucleic acids.